MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.] "Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man." [E. HOLMES, Editor.

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1836.

Sweet Apples.

Since the farmers of this vicinity have turned their attention to apples as food for cattle, sheep and hogs, and as an article of domestic cookery, they have found that there is a deficiency of sweet apples in their orchards. When cider was much in demand, comparatively little attention was paid to the kind of apple cultivated. A few choice winter kinds, as the Russets, Baldwin's and Greenings were procured, and the remainder were generally seedlings, perhaps good and perhaps bad, no matter which, if they would only make cider.

Paine Wingate, of Hallowell, who perhaps has as good an orchard as any in this vicinity, if it be not so large, and who has paid much attention to the variety of fruits, has favored us with some fine specimens of sweet apples of a variety well worth propagating. Among them were the Heath Sweeting, an apple which keeps well during the winter and into summer. Hoyt's Sweeting, an apple of very tender pulp—Smith's Sweeting, a large variety—The Franklin Sweeting, which is a large and well known variety. Mr. Wingate observes that some of his trees bear every year, but that the flavor of those apples are not so good as the same variety that do not bear but every other year.

The scarcity of breadstuff and of forage, &c. has learned our farmers the value of apples as an article of food for man and beast. Very little cider is now made in this neighborhood, but the apples are given to swine and to the cattle and used on the table—and indeed we find from actual experiment that baked sweet apples and milk is far more palatable and nutritious to an Editor than "*saw dust pudding*."

Mulberry War.

We have heard of holy wars, and civil wars, and political wars, but the last that we have heard of is the *Mulberry War* which has recently broken out in the Genesee Farmer against Samuel Whitmarsh Esq. of Northampton. Mr. Whitmarsh has become somewhat celebrated for his zeal, perseveraace and enterprise in the silk business. He went to France last year in search of varieties of the mulberry, and to get information in the silk business. While there he obtained a quantity of seed which was called the Morus Multicaulis seed, and which was sold in papers of 1-6 of an ounce each at $5 per paper—subsequently it was announced that the seed was not *exactly* the real Simon Pure Chinese Mulberry, but a variety from the "North of Italy," a great deal better. The seed "went off rapidly," and was sown, when lo! and behold it turns out, as some aver, to be nothing more than the White Mulberry, and not only that, but the seed was not equal to that which they *make* in Connecticut. Whereat the Genesee Farmer, not even giving notice by a single gun, as much as to say, clear your deck for action, Sir,—opens a whole broadside upon poor Whitmarsh and blows him "sky high, Sir,"—Pronounces him and his establishment as unworthy of confidence, and cautions the public to beware of him and his coadjutors as a set of *Mulberry swindlers*. Now it may be that Mr. Whitmarsh is a sinner above all Mulberry dealers in Christendom—but did he ever sell peppergrass seed for Mulberry? If he hasn't he may have the consolation of knowing that he isn't the worst man in the world. It may be that he with malice aforethought, hath done this iniquity, and it may be that the fiddling frog-eaters across the big water have hoaxed him, and he very innocently sold the seed for what he bought it; and with these remarks we leave him to take care of himself.

Large and Small Farms.

Which is the best, a large or a small farm? is a question often asked. As a general rule, in this country perhaps a small farm may be considered the best. But here the question arises, what do you mean by a small farm? How many acres? The term large and small when applied to farms are merely relative. Ten acres would constitute a small farm, so would twenty, thirty, forty or fifty. While one hundred and fifty—two hundred—three hundred, &c. would constitute a large one. We believe therefore that no definite size can be recommended, and the only criterion for a man to judge by should be the amount of capital which he can employ in the business. If he is rich and has a large capital to employ in this way, let him extend his business accordingly as far as he finds it profitable. If he is limited in his means, let him not lay out too much. As a general thing, our farmers however spread their means over too much surface; and consequently reap too little profit from their capital which they do employ. In a grazing country like ours more extent of pasturage is wanted than of tillage, but our farmers are too apt to lay out too much for the accommodation of their stock and not enough for themselves—that is, they pay too much attention to grazing and not enough to tillage. Hence, when it comes necessary to curtail the numbers of their stock, as at the present season, they find that the diminished price will not bring them the usual quantity of bread.—In other words, those who have been in the habit of selling stock and buying their breadstuff with the proceeds have come short. Now would it not have been better to have tilled a little more, especially for those who have the right kind of soil, and raised less stock? It may be said that if we pursue this course we shall soon have a surplus of provision and not enough stock. There is not much danger of this; besides, if it does, is not a surplus of breadstuff more desirable than the reverse? We think it is. We believe it will be found to be the case that where farms of a moderate size abound there is more breadstuff raised than where the farms are large; and the reason may be the temptation which a large range affords, to the raising of stock and the neglecting tillage.

Caution—Don't get into the Pond.

A friend has requested us to say to those who are in the habit of travelling on the ice of the Lower Pond, that there is a weak place in it, extending from Wood's Island nearly across. Travellers that way should be on their guard.

The Weather.

Up to the 16th we have had it remarkably mild for the season. On the 17th it commenced snowing, and enough fell to make decent sleighing.

For the Maine Farmer.

Raising Wheat.

MR. HOLMES:—In your paper of the 9th inst., a correspondent calls on me for further remarks on my farming operations, more particularly as to my method of cultivating wheat.

I had intended to have made a communication on this subject so soon as I had ascertained the amount of my crops. That time has not arrived, but no matter, I shall not probably write so much, nor so often, as to make it very burdensome if I begin now.

In 1835, as I have said in a former number, my wheat was sown mostly on land broken up in June and July previous—part of it in grass, mostly clover—the crop turned in—part was cross ploughed in the fall, part in the spring, and part not cross ploughed at all. The quantity sown, and manner of preparing the seed and the amount of crop was stated.—On all that field, leached ashes were spread, one bushel to the square rod, except two acres, on which was spread twenty loads of barn yard manure.

In 1836, sixteen bushels were sown on eight and a half acres, which was broken up the preceding August, after the hay was taken off.—This field had been in clover three years, which I take to be *one* too many, as the clover roots are much diminished after the second year. This field was rolled as soon as ploughed—harrowed in October, and the same amount of leached ashes spread on, as I had used the year before.—The seed was cleared of oats and light kernels by washing in brine as strong as salt would make it—this being more ponderous than water, will cause the oats and defective wheat to swim, where it may be skimmed off with an old tin pail cover, puched full of holes, unless you have something better.—I will observe that my friend Samuel Taylor, of Fairfield, showed me some *barley* cleaned in this way, which was handsomer than any I ever saw.

About the middle of June, 20 bushels of air-slacked lime was sowed on five acres, and a bushel and a half of plaster on an acre and a half more. I *think* this part of the field was better grown than

the remainder, but have no means of knowing positively. On one acre, on which were potatoes and Ruta Baga the year previous, I sowed two bushels of beardless wheat, whether the kind called "*tea wheat*," I know not. This was steeped in a solution of blue vitriol, two ounces to the bushel.—The ground having been manured the year before, none was added, except one bushel of plaster. This wheat was very beautiful in appearance, and was ripe sooner than the other.

Whether this was owing to the different previous culture, or to the variety used for seed, I know not. I have usually found beardless wheat ten or fifteen days later than other kinds I have sown.—I should have mentioned that instead of cross ploughing, I used a cultivator, which stirred the soil about three inches deep, drawn length-wise on the furrows. I intend to use this implement in future for all my spring sowing, having a frame made for that purpose, heavy, and strong enough for seven teeth, with a spread of four feet. Two horses will easily go over four acres in a day with it. Peas and oats should be sown before its use, and other grains add after it, and the whole finished with a light harrow and roller.—I have threshed about one hundred bushels of my wheat, and believe it will yield about eighteen bushels to the acre—may be more—certainly not over twenty. It was cut before it was fully ripe and does not make quite as much flour as did my crop the year before. Five bushels (not tolled) will make over a barrel, however, and I have it ground and put in my barrels for fifty cents. I have this day sold ten barrels for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The seed was perfectly free from smut and so is the product. Hitherto my wheat has been sowed as the *first* grain crop.

I am prepared should I live another year to try it on *sward land*—after oats—after wheat, and on land which has been mowed one year and pastured two years with sheep, and ploughed in July last. My opinion is, that where the hay crop is abundant, in those parts of the country where that crop does not bear, in such years, a higher price than six or seven dollars the ten; the succeeding wheat crop will amply pay for turning the whole under, and rolling it close in June and July, besides having the soil in a most desirable state for future use.—I have in two years, sometime since, sowed clover with my first grain crop to turn under in the fall.—If the season is wet there is a fine amount of vegetable matter after harvest, but I have never found a plough yet which would handsomely turn it under. If the season is very dry there will be little of it, and at the present price of seed I have contented myself with my mode of two years to grass and two years to grain.

As to keeping my land in tilth my creed is short and simple. All the products of the barn and hog yards, which have accumulated for one year, are put under the surface in the spring, for the culture of potatoes and Ruta Baga, to be followed the next year with wheat. On the land intended for wheat and other small grains, as much ashes, lime, plaster and compost as I feel able to procure—and every two years follow my sheep with the plough for wheat. I hope no one will be led to adopt a course of culture unsuited to his soil and circumstances from my theory or practice. All lands are not suited to grain crops—and my candid belief is, that there is a greater failure among our farmers from not studying the nature of the soil they cultivate and adopting the proper crops and proper rotation of crops, than *even going abroad to mill.*

Yours truly, JAMES BATES.

For the Maine Farmer.

"Notes of our Travels."

REMARKS—CONTINUED.

MR HOLMES:—Assuming it then, as a fact, that at the time when vernal and early autumnal frosts take place, the soil or surface of the earth is colder in such places than in others; we will, for the purpose of illustrating our theory, suppose a large body of air, entirely still, filling one of our valleys; we will also suppose there is in the same valley small strips of cold wet soil, and sandy or gravelly swells between them;—we will suppose also, what evidently appears to be the fact, that this body of air is much colder than the air generally is, which fills the valley at this season of the year; and was it not for that portion of free caloric contained in the exterior surface of the soil which mixes with the cold air and suspends its freezing effect, the whole face of the valley would be instantly covered with frost and ice. Now what will be the first motion of the air in this valley, and what motions will follow after, on philosophical principles? This air near the surface of the earth, being unequally heated, will have the strongest tendency to rise on the surface of the warmest portions of the soil, as it will there be lighter; this will produce a motion of the colder portions of the earth's surface to fill the space from which this rises, and then portions of colder air from some place in the vicinity to occupy this last space, and so on until a regular current or air place, though perhaps imperceptible to our senses, is formed; and then, as this cold air will first come in contact with green vegetables at such wet places, and there being but little free caloric, it soon becomes latent, and frost ensues. But no sooner does this cold spread itself on the sandy or gravelly soil, or even soil of the same texture, if drier, the soil affords heat enough to diminish its cold, so that no frosts follow on the drier soils. If this process is not philosophical, I know not what is. To me, it seems in the highest degree absurd, to suppose any such cause in operation in the open air, as the allusion to a metallic vessel supposes, filled with hot water. And even if there is, the fact seems to be the reverse of what is affirmed by my learned friend of the Genesee Farmer. The dry land, with respect to heat, comes much nearer the case he supposes; it may lack the black color it is true, but he will do well to remember, that a metallic vessel painted black, and black charcoal have very different capacities for absorbing or radiating heat. But whatever influence mere color may have in this respect, I am satisfied it has little or no effect in the production of frost, or the freezing of the surface of the soil.

It is but a few days since I was ploughing on a side hill composed of a dry sandy and gravelly loam, and found little or no interruption from the frost. At night I had occasion to open a small drain through a bed of loose sand formed by the wash from the road, to open a channel for a small brook. In two or three days after, when we commenced ploughing again, the furrow at the drain was frozen hard, whilst the land ploughed was scarcely frozen at all. The only cause of the difference of freezing apparent, was the difference in the quantity of moisture in the soil. I have since found, when a light colored sandy soil was perfectly free from frost, a clayey soil was frozen so hard that it could not be harrowed. This no doubt was owing to the texture more than the difference in the color of the soil.

From the view of the subject here taken, it evidently appears there is a great mistake in the views of my learned friend of the Genesee Farmer, or I am in a great mistake respecting certain facts. I hope these remarks will have one effect, if no other, to produce a spirit of enquiry into the facts on which our different inferences are founded, and result in the establishment of truth. I am sick of mere speculation, and the assumption of facts where none exist; when the facts of the case are susceptible of demonstration to a mathematical certainty. And I feel the more anxiety on this subject, because it is intimately connected with some of the processes of vegetation, which have been a subject of much reflection and enquiry with me. The fact is, a farmer ought thoroughly to understand natural philosophy. The success of his labors depend very much on this; let us then keep one eye on the light which science affords and the other on the operations of Nature, bringing every thing to a close and rigid scrutiny; and satisfied with no result that will not bear such a scrutiny.

J. H. J.

Peru, Nov. 1836.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer

To the Farmers of the United States.

That care and skill have improved fruit trees, vegetables, and our domestic animals, are facts known to all classes of husbanmen; and the advantage of rearing cattle from the best breeds is now well understood all over America. The advantages that accompany procuring the best grain for seed is as yet but partially understood and very little attended to.

Repeatedly sowing some kinds of grain on the same land, is in many cases followed by an evident decline in the quality; still this it must be observed, is not a uniform consequence; there are many and well authenticated instances where the charge to a new soil and climate is accompanied with a deterioration, and in others as great an improvement has taken place.

As it is known that grains, &c. in some climates and soils degenerate to a minimum sometimes in quality, in others in quantity, and frequently in both; a practice calculated to remedy these disadvantages is of great importance to the agriculture of the United States. On the present occasion it is our object to point out what may be done, thereby showing what is done in other countries, and under circumstances far less favorable to the husbandman, or to the operations of husbandry, than in America. In Scotland for example, the climate is cold, wet and stormy; yet by care and industry crops are produced, remarkable both for quantity and quality. There the greatest attention is paid to the changing of seed. The low countries procure their seed potatoes from the high districts at great expense of money and labor. The whole oat crop of some districts is bought for, and sowed for seed; this is the case with a portion of country called Blainsley, that lays south of Soutria Hill.

In no country has the culture of clover been more beneficial, or attended with better success than in Scotland, yet the climate is so unfavorable to the ripening of clover seed, that nearly the whole has to be procured from England or Holland. The farmers of that country frequently change the wheat seed, and procure the best that is to be had, paying very little respect to price, and the greatest attention to quality.

It would appear that the principle by which the Scotch farmers are guided to the results they obtain, is to select their seed from those districts where it is grown in the greatest perfection from the climate and soil being best adapted to the plant. Thus they choose seed

oats and potatoes of their own growing, those being plants best adapted to mountainous, cool and moist regions; and clover and wheat seed from England and Holland, which are comparatively low, warm and dry, and better adapted to their production.

It is well known that in America, our oats are not good, they have little kernel or meal; and the quality of our barley is not what it ought to be.

It is to the following circumstance the present address owes its existence.

In the year 1835, a well informed practical farmer visited Pennsylvania with the object of seeing as much of our practice of farming, soil, and climate, as a short stay here would permit. On his return to Scotland, he procured and sent to his friends in Philadelphia some Angus Oats, Hopeton Oats, Barley, Wheat and Rye grass; the cask containing the seed, miscarried and did not arrive here until ihe Fall of 1835.

Some of each kind of these have been sown here; the wheat came up very thin; it is presumed the seed suffered from the long voyage---On the 18th of April, 1836, the Oats and Barley were sown on rather poor but fresh loam. It is true, the season has been cool, damp and favorable to those grains, still their success has surpassed any thing that could have been calculated on. The Barley and both kinds of Oats are of superior growth in strength of stem, as well as thickness on the ground; they would lose nothing in a comparison with the crops of Oats or Barley of any country, and are likely to suffer from excessive growth, causing them to lodge. One kind of the Oats commenced shooting into ear about the first of July, and the other about the tenth; the marks of which were placed to distinguish the one from the other have got displaced, and this accident prevents knowing whether it is the Angus or Hopeton Oats that first puts out the ear.

Now let us inquire into the economy of farmers adopting the practice of annually supplying themselves with new seed again—and found our calculations on a farm where about 20 bushels of Oats are sown each year; the farmer of such a piece of land could supply himself with an annual change of his Oat seed in the following manner. It is presumed that each bushel of the imported Oats he sows, will produce 10 bushels; then by annually buying two bushels, their produce would yield the 20 bushels required for sowing on his farm. Suppose the price of the imported Oats to be one dollar and fifty cents a bushels, the 2 would cost 3 dollars,—and the price of country oats was 50 cents, the two would cost one dollar. The expense of exchanging the seed would be per annum 2 dollars. The estimate is not given as a matter of accuracy, but as a formula by which every one can make his own calculations.

In procuring a change of seed, there are other points necessary to be attended to besides the quality of the grain, and one of these is to guard against bringing with it the weeds incident to to country or fields where it has grown; for want of attention to this, there are farmers who have introduced into their fields, along with the clover they sowed, the narrowed leafed plantain which arrogates to itself a place which would otherwise be occupied by clover, to the detriment of his hay both in quality and quantity, and that more serious curse, Bensalum clover or white daisy; all this is the result of their not taking sufficient care in the selection of their clover seed.

In the British Islands, their Oat and Barley fields at some seasons, are entirely yellow; nothing is to be seen save the bloom of the wild mustard, in some districts called Sheldrics; and this is not the only one of this class of yellow flowering spring weed; in Wheat they have what is here called Cockle, the seed of which is detrimental to superfine flour; all these should be guarded against by the European agent; and to prevent mischief, the seed after it arrives here should be resifted in a sieve that will separate the weeds from the pure grain, always collecting and burning the obnoxious seeds.

In proof of the sincerity, the writer entertains a favorable opinion of this system, he will import for next season's sowing one hundred bushels of selected Barley, one hundred of each variety of Oats, already spoken of, and, it being too late for receiving wheat for the ensuing sowing, measures will be taken for bringing to this country wheat for the following year.

Such persons as take an interest in renewing their seed grain, are invited to apply to the subscriber, who will furnish them with any quantity, not less than a bnshel. The cost will be governed by the price abroad and the expense of bringing the articles here. The transaction will be attended with considerable trouble, and the limited extent of the operation will satisfy all, who reflect, that there are other motives for undertaking the business than that of making money.

Letters, post paid, will be duly attended to, if addressed to

JAMES RONALDSON.
No. 200 South Ninth-street, Philadelphia.

Knowledge and Happiness.

I have often called to mind a conversation which I once held upon this subject, with my old Gamalel, Dr. M. I was one day yawning and groaning in spirit over a volume of Reid's Philosophy, which I thought deuced dull and dry, when the Doctor began to hold forth upon the importance of application in the attainment of knowledge.

Somewhat nettled, I turned upon him. "And do you think, Doctor," said I, "that increase of happiness is commensurate with the improvement of the mind?"

"If I did not," he replied, "I would burn my books, and take refuge with the savage in the forest."

"And yet can you deny that the most learned men have not always been the happiest? Petrarch was one of the intellectual lights of his age, and yet his life is but a continued series of bitter disappointments and unremitted repinings. I might also instance Cowper and Byron, each as conspicuous for the miseries which seemed to be the immediate result of their intellectual attainments, as for those attainments themselves."

"You confound," was the reply, "the improvement of some of its faculties with that of the mind itself. I doubt not that an undue cultivation of some one faculty, as of imagination, for instance, may possibly be productive of unhappiness. And yet in this case, perhaps, you would find it difficult to prove that more discomfort than enjoyment was the result. But by the improvement of the mind, I mean the proper and proportionate cultivation of all its powers, both moral and intellectual."

"But is there one in a thousand who receives this cultivation, even among the educated class of this community."

"Perhaps not."

"Then education, as it is, is certainly not necessarily conducive to happiness. If a defective improvement of the mind is a source of misery, and if the intellectual improvement of men in general is thus defective, does it not follow that the great result of education is unhappiness."

"You have assumed as premises," replied the Doctor, "that which I have not granted, viz: that defective education is necessarily in every case productive of more unhappiness than enjoyment. I am safe, I apprehend, in laying down the general proposition, that increase of knowledge is increase of happiness. Indeed many of the subjects of human science are of such direct practical application, that their tendency to promote the happiness of men is too palpable to be denied."

"To limit," said I, "for convenience sake, the scope of our inquiry, let us take, for example, a single branch of knowledge—the philosophy of mind. Now in what way a familiarity with this subject is calculated to increase, or ignorance of it to diminish, my happiness, I confess I am unable to conceive."

"If in no other way," replied the Doctor, "at least in this—it will furnish you with innocent and beneficial employment for your leisure hours. It will supply you with materials for thought, on a very interesting and curious subject. It will serve to gratify that common curiosity with which every man of observation cannot fail to regard the opertions and phenomena of his own mind. It will afford useful hints and rules to regulate, govern, and improve those faculties of which it treats, and thus add to the happiness of life by increasing its usefulness. It will acquaint you with your mental deficiencies, and suggest their remedies; and in fine, it will lead you back to the first fountains of knowledge. And all this, independent of the light which it may throw collatterally upon those particular pursuits to which your professional destination will for the most part confine you. It will go towards perfecting that education which, as Milton defines it, 'fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously, the offices, both public and private, of peace and war.'"

"And yet what avails all this?"

"I will answer you with the anecdote told of Aristippus, who was once asked by a wealthy Greek, why he should take the trouble to educate his son? 'Simply,' said the laconic philosopher, 'on this account—that when he goes to take his seat in the theatre, *one stone may not sit upon another.*

E. C. B.
Saturday Courier.

Mr. Cochran's Many-Chambered Rifle.—This rifle has just been submitted to a fair, but select trial, at the United States' Arsenal in this city, and the writer has seen the report of Capt. Ramsay and Lieut. Scott, under whose supervision the trial was made. The rifle, it appears, was fired 1,008 times, and was in the same order at the termination as at the commencement of the firing. In order to test the influence of rain and wet from other causes, water was put into the chambers, and left there for an hour and ten minutes; the rifle was then discharged, and with the same ease and effect as previously. The cylinder in this rifle thus contained nine chambers; and in a comparative trial instituted between it and Hull's carbine, both pieces having been loaded, the whole nine discharges were made from the rifle before a second could be made from the carbine.

During the whole trial not a single cap missed fire; and at the distance of 150 yards, with 10 grains of powder, the ball perforated an inch pine board, and was flattened against a brick wall behind it.

Some apprehension was entertained that, from the contiguity of the charges, accidental ignition might be produced. To prove the entire freedom of his rifle from this danger, Mr Cochran placed loose powder in the chambers, over the balls, and around the caps, and so circumstanced, it was discharged as safely as before.

Capt. Ramsay observes, that with the closest scrutiny he could not discover any objection to Mr Cochran's invention; and Lieut. Scott says, that for simplicity it surpasses any thing of the kind he has ever seen, and that its quality as a fire-arm can be summed up in three words, "IT IS PERFECT."

The foregoing is the substance of the report, the terms employed being, in general, unchanged, and not in any instance strengthened; and after these testimonials, the writer would deem it impertinent to add his own favorable impressions or convictions; the thing has been examined and estimated in the right quarter.—*National Intel. Nov.* 21.

A Burning Cliff. An interesting discovery has been made in the west of England, of a burning colcareous rock. Streams of sulphurious gas issue from the rock forty feet in length, and the base of the cliff is surrounded with the products of this internal fire, which are said to afford a valuable subject of enquiry to the geologists, &c.

Hessian Fly.

The fly itself is a small insect with long blueish wings, and may be seen hovering about over a wheat field in a warm day in the fall, after the wheat is up and has got into stooling—it then deposits its eggs, from one to five or six, on the lower leaf where it joins the stalk. The eggs when first laid, are about the size of the point of a pin and white; they grow until they become of the size of a flax seed, when they change the color to a brown, and appear in the shape and color of a flax seed. While in the white state they appear to extract nourishment from the stalk of wheat, from their wounding it, the eggs continue in the flaked state in the stalk at the junction of the lower leaf until the next spring, and every stalk that has an egg in it turns to a dark green and perishes before the next spring. In the spring, after the wheat begins to grow, no eggs can be found in the live wheat, but on examining, there can be found dead stools of wheat, and on taking these up you will find the egg at the root of the stool where it was deposited, appearing like a flaxseed. When the weather becomes warm these eggs hatch, and the little creature crawls up out of the ground, and begins to lay eggs on the surviving wheat, close to the stalk on the lower leaf, where the egg remains, going thro' its changes until fall, when it comes out a fly again, & commences on the new sown wheat.

The fly will lay its egg in Rye, but the rye stalk grows strong and fast, and bursts open the husk leaf where the egg is laid and the egg falls out and perishes. It will lay its eggs in oats and timothy, but not do much injury. This fly is a very different insect from the fly that has lately made its appearance in New England and New York state, or the Maryland fly—in both of these last cases the fly lays its egg in the grain while in a milky state, and the worm eats the milk and meal out of the grain, but in no case has the grain been eaten by the Hessian fly or found in it—but all these flies may depredate in the same field in their own way. What is the remedy? It cannot be in applying any thing to seed before sowing, as the fly lives on the root or near it, instead of the ear or grain. Even good tillage has failed this last season as well as late sowing. Will not lime do it if properly applied, as a very small portion of lime is a quick and certain death to many insects? A pint of lime mixed with 100 bushels of wheat will destroy every weevil in it, and if blown from a fan into a barn it will destroy or drive them all out.

Lime is a certain and quick death to fleas &c. and it is said that by sewing over the grain it will destroy the egg in the grain.—Supposing a farmer when he found the fly was in his wheat depositing its eggs should sow half a bushel of lime while warm after slacking upon an acre, in a still morning while the dew is on—the lime being light and fine will spread and settle down on the leaves of wheat, and reach the egg while in the soft and white state, and most likely destroy it. Where the stubble is full of the egg, by plowing deep in the fall or early in the spring, the egg will be buried so deep that it will perish. In the fall one or two frosts will destroy most of the fly, and late sowing in some cases. *Pennsylvania Republican.*

Brief Hints for Commencing Winter.

Cattle and all domestic animals should commence the winter in good condition.

Do not undertake to winter more cattle than you have abundant means of providing for.

Let every farmer aim to have next spring, instead of thin, bony, slab-sided, shaggy cattle, fine, smooth, round, and healthy ones, and to this end let him spare no pains; and,

First, let the cattle be *well fed*;

Secondly, let them be fed *regularly*;

Thirdly, let them be properly *sheltered* from the pelting storm.

Proper food and regularity of feeding will save the flesh on the animal's back, and shelter will save the fodder.

All domestic animals in considerable numbers should be divided into parcels and separated from each other in order that the weaker may not suffer from the domination of the stronger, nor the diseased from the vigorous.

Farmers who have raised root crops, (and all good farmers have doubtless done so,) should cut them up and mix them with drier food, as meal, chopped hay, straw or cornstalks, and feed them to cattle and sheep.

Cow-houses and cattle stables should be kept very clean and well littered. To allow animals to lie down in the filth which is sometimes suffered to collect in stables, is perfectly insufferable. By using plenty of straw or litter, the consequent increase in the quantity of manure, will much more than repay the supposed waste of straw.

All stables should be properly ventilated.

Mixing food is generally better than feeding cattle on one substance alone.

Cattle will generally eat straw with as much readiness as hay if it is salted copiously, which may be done by sprinkling brine over it.

A great saving is made by cutting not only straw and cornstalks, but hay also.

Sheep, as well as all other domestic animals, should have a constant supply of good water during winter. They should also be properly sheltered from the storm, for the great point in the secret of keeping them in good condition, is to keep them *comfortable*.—Genesee Farmer.

Butter.

The following remarks upon the manufacture and preservation of Butter, were written by the conductor some three or four years ago. With some slight alterations, they are now submitted to the readers of the Cultivator, as containing the most essential rules to be observed in the management of this important household art:

Butter is one of the staple produciions of our state; and every hint that serves to improve its quality or increase its quantity, must be useful. There are various methods of making butter, as from new milk, lobbered milk and cream; and there is certainly a great diversity in its quality. The cause of this difference may partially be owing to the season, the feed and the breed of cows, but most is owing to management. Our dairy women are very much like their good husbands, apt to be somewhat conceited, too wise to learn, and generally believe their own mode the best, and never suspecting that philosophy or science can have any sort of connection with this humble branch of household labor. All seem to be agreed, however, upon the following points:

1. That cleanliness is the first requisite, for many and very obvious reasons.

2. That every sort of liquid should be separated from the butter—because if such is suffered to remain, it soon becomes rancid, and taints the mass.

3. That the salt used to preserve it should be pure, because bad salt will not keep it sweet—rock salt, and that produced by solar evaporation, being deemed best.

4. That no more salt be used, than is necessary to render the butter palatable—all excess being injurious to the taste, and an imposition upon the buyer.

5. That the vessel in which it is packed should be incapable of imparting to it any bad flavor—wood abounding in pyrolignic acid, and red earthon being improper—the first giving a bad taste, and the latter, by reason of the decomposition of the glazing, which contains lead, being in a measure poisonous.

6. That when packed, the external air should be wholly excluded from the butter—because the air soon induces rancidity.

Our dairy women have added two other rules, which they deem all important to the *preservation* of *good* butter, but which I am induced to think are but little known and less practised, viz:

7. That no water be suffered to come in contact with the butter in any stage of the process—because it tends to lessen the essential volatile matter which gives to butter its rich peculiar flavor.

8. To have the salt incorporated with the butter in the first operation of working, and after an interval of twenty-feur hours, to apply again the butter ladle until the whole of the liquid is expelled. By this operation the salt is dissolved and effectually blended with the butter, which is freed more effectually from buttermilk.

And *we* will add two other rules, viz:

9. When the cream is employed, it should be somewhat sour, though not stale, as in this state the butter more readily separates from the serous or cheesy matter.

10. That the temperature of the cream, when submitted to the churning process, should not be below 52, nor above 62 degrees—a lower temperature rendering the separation difficult, and a higher one essentially impairing the quality of the butter. A thermometer with a sliding gauge, adapted to this and other household purposes, will cost $2 or $2,50. The temperature may be regulated without bringing water in contact with the cream, by setting the churn in a tub of water, either hot or cold, as may be required to change the temperature of the cream.

We sat down to write merely an introduction to two tables, which we are about to copy, and which indicate the temperature at which cream may be most advantageously wrought into butter. It may be said that these will serve but little purpose, as a thermometer is seldom seen in a dairy house; yet it will show the importance of keeping one.

The Highland Society of Scotland offered a premium on experiments on the temperature at which butter can be best procured from cream. The following tables show the result of a part of these experiments. The detail may be found in vol. vii. of the Society's transactions, p. 194 to 201.

No.	Date of experiment	No. of gallons	Mean temp.	Time occupied churn.	Quantity of butter obt'd	Quantity of milk churn'd.
	1835			hours. min.	lb. oz. dwt.	lbs. oz.
1	August 18.	15	55°	4 0	1 15 7.5	8 9
2	" 26.	15	60	3 15	1 15 3.2	8 8
3	" 30.	15	62	3 0	1 14 0	8 8
4	Sept. 4.	15	64	3 0	1 12 12.7	8 8
5	" 9.	15	70	2 1 30	1 10 10.6	8 7

OBSERVATIONS.

"The butter produced in the first experiment was of the very best quality, being rich, firm and well tasted.

The second experiment yielded butter of a good quality, and not perceptibly inferior to the former.

In the third experiment, butter of a good quality was obtained, but of an inferior consistency.

The fourth experiment produced soft and spongy butter.

The butter produced in the fifth experiment was decidedly inferior in every respect to any of the former specimens."

Number.	Date.	heat of cream	Scotch pints of cream.	Deg's of heat when butter came.	Quantity of butter, 16 oz. to the pound.	Time of churning.	Weight of cream.	Heat of air at 8 P. M.
1	Jun. 13	56°	16	60°	16 lbs. 8 oz.	1 1-2 h'rs	4 to pint.	56°
2	20	52	16	56	16 lbs.	2 hours.	do.	52
3	24	52	16	56	66 lbs.	2 hours.	do.	52
4	July 12	63	16	67	15 lbs. 8 oz.	30 min.	3 to 14	79
5	Oct. 20	50	16	53 1-2	15 lbs. 12oz.	3 hours.	1	50
6	Aug 20	53 1-2	16	57 1-2	16 lbs. 5 oz.	1h. 15m.	4 lbs.	

No. 1, shows the greatest quantity of butter produced by the above heats.

No. 2, the best qualily of the butter.

No. 3, the fine flavor and quality of this butter could not be surpassed.

No. 4, the quality soft, white and milky.

No. 5, quality injured by long churning.

No. 6, quality most excellent, high in color and flavor, and solid as wax.

From the experiments, as shown in both tables, it would appear that the proper temperature at which to commence churning butter, is from 50 to 55°, and that at no time in the operation ought it to exceed 65 or fall below 50°.—*Cultivator.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

Fall Ploughing.

The question is sometimes asked, is it best to plough land in the fall? and if answered in the affirmative, the reasons for such a proceedure are demanded. We think fall ploughing is desirable in most cases, and on most soils, for the following, among other reasons, that might be given.

1st. It is one of the established principles of philosophical agriculture, that the soil derives much of its productive property from the air, and that chemical changes and combinations are constantly going on, by which fertility is much increased. These alterative effects of the atmosphere, and these changes of the qualities of the soil, are the more active and efficient as new surfaces are exposed to new action. For instance, much greater quantities of carbonic gas will be absorbed by a given surface of earth, if that earth is frequently stirred, than if it was allowed to remain with a single saturated surface. Ploughing, by exposing new surfaces to the action of the atmosphere, must be productive of essential benefit; and as fall ploughing generally takes place after crops which have partially exhausted the surface of some of its nutritive and absorbent qualities, its service in aid of spring crops is greatly enhanced.

2d. There is always on land more or less grass, weeds, stubble, or other vegetable matters convertible into mold by fermentation and decomposition, a process which is greatly aided by being turned under the surface of the earth. Fall ploughing renders such substances much sooner available in advancing the growth of crops, than they would be if left uncovered during the winter; independent of the great loss necessarily sustained by the washing away of the lighter materials and their dispersion by the winds.

3d. Nothing acts more efficiently on moist soils in promoting vegetation, than high pulverization; and fall ploughing aids this operation most essentially. Lands that if ploughed in the spring only will remain in large cakes or lumps, defying the efforts of the farmer to reduce them suitably, will if ploughed in the fall be found loosened in texture, and fitted for early operations in the spring of the year. Frost is the most efficient disintegrator of the soil with which the agriculturist is acquainted, and he should avail himself of its valuable labors in all practicable cases.

4th. The earlier the ground can be prepared for the suitable reception of spring crops, such as corn, spring wheat, and barley, the better it will be found for the cultivator; and nine cases out of ten, early sown crops are the heaviest, and most productive. The present year vast quantities of oats were caught by the snow storms of October, and if saved at all, it was by a loss in the grain, and an additional expense in the harvesting, which nearly destroyed all the profits of the crop, a result which could not have happened had fall ploughing prepared the earth for the early reception of the seed. It is true, much of the late harvesting by which our farmers have suffered so much, was the result of sowing after winter killed grain; but it was far from being universally the case, and farmers should never willingly submit themselves to such adverse chances.

5th. Ploughing land acts more effectualty in destroying insects than any other mode of treatment, and fall ploughing for this purpose is preferable to any other. Those insects which produce the most mischief to the farmer, such as the fly, cut worm, grub, &c. cannot resist the frost of our winters, if prematurely exposed to its action by a fall ploughing. The cut worm, which accumulates in such numbers in old meadows and pastures, is thus destroyed, and crops planted on them saved.

Lastly—Our summers are so limited in duration, that unless the time allotted to vegetation is fully occupied by the growth and ripening of plants, the certain failure of crops may be anticipated. Hence the farmer usually is more hurried by his work in the spring than he ought to be, in order to avoid having his crops caught by the frost and snow. It should be the object of the farmer to have his necessary labor as nearly equalized through the season as possible, and thus avoid all pressures at inconvenient seasons of the year. Experience shows that the farmer in most cases, has more leisure hours in the fall of the year than at any other time, and he who would work it right, should employ this time in advancing his next spring's work, for such fall ploughing emphatically is, and thus preventing the pressure of business then usually felt.

These reasons we think sufficient to justify the practice of fall ploughing; and unless in cases where the deep silicious or porous nature of the soil seems to forbid its use, we cannot doubt that our farmers will find their account in adopting the practice. If any however are doubtful on the subject, they can easily bring the matter to the test of experiment and govern themselves accordingly.

The following from the Germantown Telegraph presents a somewhat new theory of Electricity. Though we think it liable to some objections, we hope the writer will follow it up, for undoubtedly much is yet to be learned in regard to the subject. New theories induce new experiments, and new experiments new facts. ED. ME. FAR.

Electricity.

This subject in natural philosophy, has hitherto been considered as an elementary principle in physics, and has employed the intense search of many of the most eminent philosophers, more particularly in the last and present centuries. Having turned my attention to it sometime since, I have come to the conclusion that it is *not* an elementary principle, but is the effect of two well known elements —namely, magnetism or attraction, and caloric; which two elements usually act in opposition to each other; the action of the first tends to consolidate matter, and the latter to disperse it; and at first view would be supposed the most unlikely of all others to act in unison. Yet this is no decisive reason why they may not so act.—Their general characters being so much opposed, may account for their powerful effects when combined. The action of galvanism and electricity being so nearly similar, I shall consider them the same, governed by various circumstances. Magnetism, galvanism, and electricity, agree in this, that each of them have their positive and negative points or ends. The positive ends or points of each, brought near to each other, are universally repulsed without any other action; but when a negative and positive point are brought near, attraction is manifested, and powerful action is the result. I am therefore persuaded that all positive points are charged with caloric, and negative points with magnetism, or the principle of attraction. It is well known that most, if not all non-conductors of caloric by friction become positive, whilst conductors of caloric do not become positive by friction. Also in all cases of electricity and galvanism it is the positive point which emits the spark or caloric; being drawn from it by the magnetism of the negative point. The caloric while retained in the positive point, is latent, until drawn from its rest or inactive state in the positive point, when it becomes free and apparent, until absorbed by the negative or magnetic point which absorbs it, or conducts it to other conductors.

The electricity of the atmospeere is active between caloric and magnetic points, whether they be clouds or a cloud and an object on or in the earth. The action has the effect of absorbing the caloric in the adjacent region of the action, condensing the vapor into rain or hail, producing hurricanes, tornadoes, and water spouts, and also changing the temperature of the atmosphere to great extent.

An objection may be raised against my hypothesis that a non-conductor cannot contain the caloric given it by friction. To this I answer, that all the bases of the gases have this power and combine with immense quantities of caloric; instance oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, either separately or combined with one another. If those bases are metals, as they are supposed to be, it is altogether probable that a cubic inch of solid hydrogen holds inactive more than 10,000 gallons of caloric, with such obstinacy that no reduction of the temperature of the surrounding region can effect it in any degree. It will only let go its caloric when oxygen in a gaseous state is presented to it in a condition for the bases to unite, both of which instantaneously set free their caloric, sometimes with dreadful results, and unite in a small amount of water, retaining still a portion of caloric with which they will now easily part, by reducing the temperature, amalgamated metals appear solidified in ice. However, a glass cylinder charged by friction, if left to stand, it will part with its caloric in a short time, or the caloric may be taken from it by conductors presented to it, and its positive condition ceases, having lost its caloric.

I did purpose, in pursuing this subject, to have gone into an enquiry of the analogous effects of electricity, magnetism, galvanism, and caloric, from which, however, I may be prevented by my other avocations; my main object is to suggest my views to gentlemen of more science and leisure than I have. Should objections be offered or any respectful remarks be made in noticing the above, I shall pursue the subject further. H.

Cold Weather.

As winter is fast approaching and limbs will probably be frozen, we deem it an act of mere humanity, to give a few words of advice, which may probably save some fingers and toes, and the reader may be certain that we speak the words of experience.

Wear loose shoes, which will give the bones and muscles of the feet free play. The animal heat is sufficient, unless at a very low temperateure. Indian mocassins are still better. In dry weather, they are a perfect defence against cold; in wet, it is never cold enough to paralyze the system.

If you should chance to freeze a hand or a foot never go nigh a fire to thaw it, unless you wish to lose a finger or a toe. Stay still a tub of ice-cold water can be procured, and then plunge the frozen member into it. Then you will feel acute pain and lose the skin of the frozen part, perhaps the toe or finger nails—never mind—they will soon be renewed.

If, on the other hand, you thaw your frozen digits at a fire, they will shortly exhibit one black mass of corruption, the flesh will fall from the bone, and the dry bones will protrude, till mortification or the surgeon's knife removes them.

There is danger that mortification may take place even when a proper course of thawing has been used. In such a case, wear a loose glove or stocking, crammed as full of pulverized charcoal as it will hold. It is a most powerful anti-putrescent, and we have known it to prove efficacious in a great many instances.

If you freeze your nose or ears, apply a handful of snow to them. It is the sudden change of solid to fluid that is dangerous. Fishes may be kept for years in a frozen state and be restored to life by a gradual thaw. We have more than once witnessed the last.

If the effect of cold should render you sleepy or apathetic, beware how you yield to your benumbed feeling, or you are gone. You may perhaps, remember the cases of Drs. Banks and Solander, lost and benighted at Terra del Fuego—if not, we will give you an example of the danger of sleeping from the effects of cold, from one personal experience.

Half a score of years ago, a party of soldiers were descending Rum River, on the ice. The day was intensely cold, and towards the close of it, a private was observed to lag behind. No notice was taken of this, as it was a thing of frequent occurrence, and the party proceeded to encamp. But when the night grew dark, and the straggler did not appear, all were in alarm. In the morning a few men went back to find the absentee. They found that the man had turned into the woods, and had attempted to make a fire. He had stricken a spark, placed a handful of twigs upon it, and had knelt down to blow the flame. In this posture Death laid a cold hand upon him and the ravens had picked his eyes out. He was buried in his bent posture, and we saw the three vollies fired upon him. The same exertion which this man used to strike a light, would have enabled him to reach the camp, which was only a mile distant.

We once froze our feet, to all appearance stiff, to the ancles; but we did not run to the fire. On the contrary, we danced barefoot in the snow, though there was no feeling, till cold water could be obtained. When we put them in the tub, a thick skum of ice rose to the surface. We lost the skin and the nails, but not a joint. We have never stood upon a warm foot since. The effect of one thorough freezing adheres forever.

Having lived years in a much colder climate than this, we have had some opportunity to study the operation of extreme cold, and if experience amounts to any thing, we can say that the precautions we have recommended are infallible.—*The Balance.*

Summary.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following breviates of the Message we copy from the Boston Journal.

The President urges the observance of great caution, in our dealings with Texas, and states that the known desire of the Texians to become a part of our system, although its gratification depends upon the reconcilement of various and conflicting interests, *necessarily a work of time, and uncertain in itself*, is calculated to expose our conduct to censure in the eyes of the world. He speaks of the conduct of the Mexican Minister as singular, in abruptly terminating his mission, conceiving the honor of his country wounded by American soldiers entering, with the most amicable avowed purposes, upon ground from which the followers of his government have been expelled;— and over which there is at present no certainty of a serious effort on its part being made to re-establish its dominion.

He estimates that the balance in the Treasury for public purposes on the 1st of Janury next, will be 41,723,959, which with the exception of five millions will be transfered to the several States, in accordance with the act passed at the last session.

He enters into a long argument to show the evils which arise from the issue of a large quantity of paper money, which he styles "spurious currency"—and the great advantages which would be derived from a specie currency, and thinks that efforts should be made by legislative means to change the present system of banking, and thus prevent the mischiefs which would be caused by its undue extention.

He recommends that in reducing the revenue to the wants of government, particular attention should be paid to those articles which constitute the necessaries of life—and particularly enumerates *salt*, and all kinds of *fuel* and *provisions*.

He complains that the United States Bank has not yet paid any share of the stock held by the Government in that institution—and has not yet given any information in relation to its condition.

With regard to the Seminole war, the Message communicates no information not before generally known. The President considers the recent failure of General Call, as having excited much surprise and disappointment—and no explanation relating to that matter has yet been received. The difficulties with the Creeks and Cherokees, are happily terminated. He invites the attention of Congress to the importance of providing a well-digested and comprehensive system for the protection, supervision and improvement of the various tribes now planted in the Indian country.

The report of the Post Master General is represented as highly gratifying. The Department has been redeemed from embarassment and debt—has accumulated a surplus of half a million of dollars—has largely extended and is preparing still further to extend the mail service, and recommends a reduction of postage equal to about 20 per cent.

The President in conclusion, alludes to the prosperous condition of the different executive departments, and speaks of the ability and integrity with which they have been conducted. He expresses his gratitude to the great body of his fellow citizens for their partiality and indulgence, and conceives that whatever errors he has committed, will find a corrective in the patriotism and intelligence of those who will succeed him.

A Shoplifter in High Life.—A French lady who is supposed to be worth $50,000, was detected at New York on Friday, as we learn from the Jour- of commerce, in stealing a cap from a store, after having previously stolen another cap from another store. As such conduct warranting a visit from the police, one of the officers went to her residence, and found a room, the floor of which was covered with a most incongruous assortment of items, dead fowls, ladies' shawls, gontlemen's caps, cakes of soap, Carolina potatoes, pieces of muslin, and an almost endless variety of small matters of one sort or other, which, as she could have had little or no use for, and her parsimonious disposition renders it improbable that she purchased them, it is supposed they have been all, or the greater part of them, stolen. She was held to bail.

The Army in Florida.—General Rendall has issued a general order, dated Volusia, Nov. 30, returning thanks to the army under his command for their gallantry during the late angagements with the Indians. Brig. General Armistead assumes the command of the Florida Militia and Creek warriors, who form a separate brigade. "In a few days," he saye, "you have fought four battles, and gained as many victories. You have won for yourselves honor, and the gratitude of your country.—You alone have taught the savage that his swamp aud his hammock can afford him no longer a shelter or a hiding place."

Major Monac was the officer killed at the battle of the Wahoo Swamp, and not Major Morice, as reported.

Remarkable Circumstance.—A swarm of bees was found hived in a small thorn bush, on the farm of Mr John Brooks, in this county, about the first of last month. The bees had made something like half a bushel of rich well-filled comb when discovered. Mr Brooks has cut up the bush and removed them to his garret where they continue to work. This is one of the most remarkable freaks we ever heard of—the bees must have lost their usual instinct. Some gentlemen, we understand, attempt to account for it by supposing the Queen bee had received an injury, which rendered her unable to proceed farther.—*Staunton Spectator.*

Receipt for fastening leather upon metal.—A. M. Fuehs, of Bairere, says that in order to make leather adhere closely to metal, he uses the following method:

"The leather is steeped into an infusion of gall nuts; a layer of hot glue is spread upon the metal and the leather forcibly applied to it on the fleshy side. It must be suffered to dry under the same pressure.—By these means the adhesion of the leather will resist moisture, and may be torn sooner than be separated from the leather.—*Long Island Star.*

Yankee psalm Singers.

Our New England brethren are famous for their cultivation of sacred music, and it forms with them almost a passion, which may be traced to their deep-rooted attachment to the psalms, or rather hymns, which have been handed down to them as a precious legacy from their puritan forefathers.—The followers of Cotton Mather doted on the simple and not unmelodious strains which they brought with them from conventicles at home. And if there is any portion of our population who may be said to possess a native taste for music, it is that of New England for the kind in question. They acquire it from their cradle, and it is one of the most agreeable resources, roam where they may over the earth, to rehearse in some distant land the melancholy dirge of Old Hundred or some other well known hymn, which recals the dear remembrance of early days, their school-boy hours, the village church and a thousand other cherished thoughts of home and kindred. We remember to have been forcibly struck with the excellent moral influence of this part of a New England man's education, in a dreadful storm which we were once a witness to at sea. Our bark was but a tiny shallop of an hundred tons, and seemed to toss on the mountain wave like a feather, that was every moment doomed to be submerged under the angry element. The wind whistled and howled tremendously, and the gale endured for three live long days and nights, threatening every moment to engulf us in destruction. When in this imminent peril, and scarcely with a hope of ever returning more to land, the helm was lashed down, the vessel was placed by her captain with her head lying to, and thus left to her fate. As there was no more to be done, he and the crew retired to their quarters below, and consigned themselves calmly to the destiny that might await them. But we never shall forget the lesson which we read in the example of their conduct at this trying hour. Instead of abandoning themselves to reckless indulgence in liquor, as is too often the usage on such occasions, they began to chime together in harmonious concord, each sustaining his peculiar part, the beautiful New England hymns which they had so well conned over in their boyhood, and the music of which blended with the loud roar of the tempest, the pelting of the rain, and the alternate bolts of thunder, and vivid flashes of lightning, produced a combination of sublime emotions in the soul which almost disarmed the scene of its terrors by the balm of religious consolation which it seemed to impart to the feelings like a gleam of sunshine breaking through the pitchy darkness of the wild chaos which hung over us.—*N. Y. Star.*

New Amusement for Ladies—*Curious experiment in Natural History.*—A lady of the name of Lendon: particularly attached to the study of nature, had a fancy to attempt to hatch an egg by the natural heat of her bosom. Having selected a new laid one of a favorite breed, and put it into a flannel bag, and placed it between her breasts, carefully attending at night to secure that portion of warmth necessary to perfect existence, during incubation. At length the time came to relieve the nascent chick from the brittle cell of its confinement; the moment was perceptible by the appearance of its little beak through the large end of the shell—but lest an injury should arise to the animal by too precipitate a wish to emancipate it from its prison, the lady frequently applied a drop of water to the bill of her nursling, till at last it had acquired strength to effect its own deliverance.

It appeared in every respect as perfect as if it had been reared by its natural mother; but its foster parent, not thinking her task finished, attended to its feeding with the utmost assiduity; vigilantly protected it from the cold; and in due time, had the pleasure to find it a fine henbird, of perfect growth and beauty.

In the course of three years it has lain 300 eggs, and brought up several broods of chickens, and one of ducks; but its singular habits are yet to be remarked, and are well deserving the notice of the curious in natural history. Its domestic qualities are numerous. It constantly prefers the house and the company of its kind protector to that of its own species, and shows a desire to accompany her wherever she goes.

This extraordinary hen obtained the name of Fanny; seems to understand its mistress' language, and, by marks of affection shows it is not insensible to gratitude. In a word, it appears to have lost many of the natural habitudes of its kind, to have acquired some of the best qualities of the human race—a sense of attachment, and a desire to render itself agreeable.—*London Court Journal.*

A Small Soul.

A biped, who has grown to the stature of a man, was addressed in the following manner, by a gentleman who had been transacting some business with him:

"*You* claim to be a *human* being! Why, sir, if you *have* a soul, ten thousand of its size would have more room in the shell of a mustard seed, than a frog in the Pacific ocean. Nay, more; ten thousand souls like yours might colonize on the point of a cambric needle, and live for fifty years, increasing in a ratio equal to the Irish peasants; and should they then have a civil war, the vanquished party would have mountains and valleys to retreat to, ten days' journey off. Why, man, neighbor Gripe's soul is as much larger than yours as a saw mill log is larger than the thread of a spider's web; and his can hardly be discerned by the aid of a microscope that magnifies a million of times!" Nonentity, where are thy children.

This same biped was a hatter, and actually tried the experiment of ascertaining how many beaver hats he could make from one mouse skin. It is said he would make two dandy hats from the skin of a good fat flint, and two boys' hats from the skin of a bed bug. This goes ahead of the steam doc-

tor, who said he could make two young men out of an old one, and have enough left to make a Newfoundland dog. Wooden nutmegs and cucumbers, speak now, or forever after hold your peace.

Elegant Extract.

"He who would undermine those foundations upon which the fabric of our future hope is reared, seeks to beat down that column which supports the feebleness of humanity. Let him but think a moment, and his heart will arrest the cruel purpose. Would he pluck its little treasure from the bosom of poverty? Would he wrest the crutches from the hand of age, and remove from the eye of affliction the only solace of wo? The way we tread rugged at best we tread it, however, lighted by the prospect of the better country to which we think it will lead. Tell us not it will end in the gulf of eternal dissolution, or break off in some wild which fancy may fill up as she pleases, but reason is unable to delineate. Quench not that beam which amidst the night of this evil world, has cheered the despondency of ill-requited worth, and illumined the darkness of suffering virtue."

A Bit of a Mistake. The other day, a passenger on board of one of the Canal swift-boats missed his handkerchief, and, suspecting the honesty of a genious son of the sod who sat next him, he bluntly requested him to unfold the secret of his roguery, by submitting himself to be searched. At once, with great good will, the scrutiny was consented to, but it turned out most awkwardly for Paddy's accuser, that the missing article was at last discovered in his own hat. The latter, of course, proceeded in all haste to apologize for his mistake, when he was interrupted by paddy replying, *not* in a lady's whisper, "O never mind, there is no harm at all, at all; you took me for a *rogue*, and I took *you* for a *jintleman*, and now you see we were *both* mistaken."

The most beautiful color. It is said that the daughter of Aristotle, on being asked "which was the most beautiful color?" answered, "That of modesty."

Chickens. Chickens are hatched by the heat of ovens by the natives of Berme, a village in Egypt, they hire themselves all over Egypt for the purpose and undertake to deliver two thirds as many chickens as eggs. The ovens contain from forty to eighty thousand eggs, and there are four hundred of them in different parts. Each brood occupies 21 days, and they work their ovens for six months, producing altogether one hundred millions of chickens in six months.

Let no one count the number of his friends, till they have been bolted in the sieve of his own adversity; for there is much bran in prosperous friendship.

To pronounce a man happy merely because he is rich, is just as absurd as to call a man healthy because he has enough to eat.

To the Ladies. It is said, if you fill flower pots about half full of quick lime, cover over this a good mould, and the flowers may thus be obtained in a very short time and at all seasons! The earth should be kept slightly moistened and pressed down whenever it rises by the swelling of the lime.

A fine one. Mr. Paul Pratt, of Foxcroft, Penobscot county, raised the present season, a Ruta Baga turnip, measuring thirty-two inches in circumference; its weight is not known, as the steelyards in that neighborhood were not probably big enough. What is the use of growling about cold seasons, and all that sort o'thing, when *such* turnips can be raised? Oh! that we had a steamboat here! Why, Dr. Ilsley, what a feast it would make you!—*Mechanic and Farmer.*

Marriages.

In Thomaston, Mr. Albert C. Fales to Miss Lucinda Gates; Mr. Chester Hart, of St. George, to Miss Rosana Thompson, of Thomaston.

In Nobleboro', Mr. Asa Barnes to Miss Catharine Deal, both of Waldoboro'.

In Brewer, Mr. Joseph W. Jordan to Miss Roxana Barstow.

In Hampden, Mr. Nathaniel Arey to Miss Eliza Ann Baker.

In Garland, Mr. John S. Kimball, of Bangor, to Miss Sarah S. French.

Deaths.

In Brunswick, on the 14th inst. very suddenly, Eld. George Lamb, aged 48.

In Thomaston, Mr. John B. H. Starr, aged 33.

In Eastport, Capt. Andrew Morton, late master of packet schr Splendid, aged 37.

In Buxton, Mr. William Hancock, a soldier of the revolution.

BRIGHTON MARKET.–Monday, Dec. 12.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At market 365 Beef Cattle 1350 Sheep and 280 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—A further advance has been effected, and we advance our quotations, to correspond, viz: a few extra at $7; first quality at 6 25 a 6 75; second quality at $5 50 a 6; third quality at 4 a 5 25.

Sheep.—We noticed the sale of lots as follows: at 2 25, 2 38, 2 62, $3, 3 50, and 3 75.

Swine—In demand and sales quick. A large number were retailed, principally at 9 and 10; a few weighing under 50, at 10 and 11.

COMFORTABLE AND ECONOMICAL

Cooking Stoves.

The subscriber has for sale at his Store in Winthrop village, a great variety of Cooking Stoves of the most approved patterns—among which are—Moore's 2 sizes, Improved Rotary 3 sizes, (the use of which is its best recommendation,) Stewart's Premium, a beautiful pattern, 2 sizes—Spaulding's Rising Grate—Conical and Abbot's. Also, Conant's Patent Cook (adapted for burning long wood and particularly well designed for large kitchens, 2 sizes—James' and Gothic Cooks, 6 sizes. Also, the Improved Premium and Prophecy Cooking Stoves—Franklin and Close Stoves—Sheet Zinc, &c.&c.

ALSO "ON HAND,"

An extensive variety of Sweeds O. S. and Eng. Iron—Plates—Shapes—Horse and Ox Nail Rods—Chain Iron from 1-4 to 1-2 inch—Cast Steel, tempered particularly for axes. *Also*, the common and extra cast German and Sweeds Steel.

Real Turks Island and Liverpool Salt.

100 *bushels of prime Flat CORN.*

Also, as usual, an assortment of *Fancy, Staple and Hard Ware Goods—Hollow Ware*, a prime assortment.

☞ All the above, and many other kinds of Goods not mentioned, are offered low, and very many a littte cheaper than ever.

SAM'L CHANDLER.

Wintorop, Dec. 20, 1836.

Notice.

All who are indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle before the 10th of February next and avoid cost; for after that date, if any are neglectful, they will be obliged to settle with an attorney. C. KNAPP.

N. B. Dr. T. L. Megquier who occupies my late residence, will attend (at present) to the settlement of my demands. C. KNAPP.

Winthrop, Dec. 20, 1836.

Plaster Paris.

The subscriber has on hand 300 tons Ground Plaster Paris, put up in casks of 500 lbs. and 334 lbs. Also it will be sold by the bushel to those who wish. Farmers wishing to *secure* a supply of this valuable dressing for their farms will do well to call in the early part of the season.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 19, 1836. 3m47.

Notice.

The subscriber is now prepared to attend punctually to the branches of *Horse* and *Ox Shoeing*.—He has half a dozen first rate *Sleighs*, new model, for sale low for cash or approved credit.

H. GOULD.

Winthrop, Nov. 30, 1836.

Selling Cheap for Cash,

Buffaloe Robes—Fur Caps—Boy's Hair Seal do; Ladies' Black Silk Plush Bonnets—Drab do. newest fashion—Plain Castor Hats—Brush do.—Drab Otter and Beaver do.—All other kind of Hats usually worn in the country, at wholesale or retail for cash or credit as may suit purchasers.

ALSO, TO LET OR SELL, the well known *Tavern Stand* in Winthrop Village, now kept by Dr. E. C. Milliken as a Temperance Tavern.—Possession given 8th of April next. Terms made known by application to the subscriber.

DANIEL CARR.

Winthrop, Nov. 15, 1836.

Advertisement.

I have a BOAR from the Mackay Sow of Sanford Howard's, and the Haines Boar that took the premium in 1835, for the use of Sows.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Nov. 18, 1836.

Satin Beaver Bonnets.

This splendid article having been universally worn in Europe, and so much admired by the Ladies of New York, Boston, and Newburyport, the Ladies of Winthrop and its vicinity are invited to call at the shop of the subscriber, opposite the *Winthrop House*, in Winthrop Village, and examine his stock of Ladies' and Misses' *Satin Beaver Bonnets*, of an entire new description,—which, for beauty, style and quality, far surpasses any thing of the kind ever offered to the public in the County of Kennebec.

The Incidental Committee of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, at their last Show and Fair, says:—"We examined a number of Satin Beaver Bonnets, and wishing to encourage the production of such articles as will shield the fair heads of the Ladies from the rude attacks of cold winter—we recommend to the manufacturer of this article (Mr. Thomas Newman) a gratuity of one dollar."

He has also on hand and for sale, a large assortment of Satin Beaver and Fur Hats—Caps, &c.

T. NEWMAN.

Winthrop, Nov. 25, 1836.

Notice.

The subscriber would inform the public that he will keep at his farm this winter the old Bedford BOAR which took the first premium at Winthrop in 1835. The subscriber believes it may be safely asserted that said Boar is not excelled in valuable properties by any other in the County. He is from the celebrated stock sent over to this country as a present to Gen. Washington by the Duke of Bedford, and subsequently kept and recommended by Dr. Fisk and Gov. Lincoln of Worcester. Mass.

The progeny of this animal has been highly approved by all who have seen them, and the specimens shown at the late Show at Winthrop by the subscriber, and by Sanford Howard of Augusta, attracted the favorable notice of the Committee on Swine, and of the spectators in general.

JOSEPH W. HAINS.

Hallowell, 12th mo. 9th, 1336.

Notice.

The subscriber has a first rate BOAR, of the Mackay, Bedford and Berkshire breed, which he will keep for those who are desirous of improving their breed of Swine. JOEL CHANDLER.

Winthrop, Nov. 7, 1836.

Winthrop House.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known Hotel in Winthrop Village, formerly kept by A. M. Shaw, and more recently by J. G. W. Coolidge; where he will be happy to wait upon them whenever they shall call. The House has undergone several alterations and repairs, and is now fitted up in good order.

He pledges himself, to all Travellers, that they shall find his larder well stored, and his table in the best style.

Plenty of Hay and Provender, and a faithful and attentive Ostler, will be always 'on hand' at his stable.

Every attention paid to the Traveller, to make him comfortable and satisfied.

PELEG PARKER.

Winthrop, Nov. 15th, 1836.

Poetry.

A Mother's Farewell to her Daughter on her Marriage.

Go, dearest one, my selfish love shall never pale thy cheek,
Not e'en a mother's fears for thee will I in sadness speak;
Yet how can I in coldness check the burning tears that start,
Hast thou not turned from me to dwell within another's heart?

I think on earlier, brighter days, when first my lips were prest
Upon thy baby-brow, whilst thou lay helpless on my breast;
In fancy still I see thine eye, uplifted to my face,
I hear thy lisping tones, and mark with joy thy childish grace.

E'en then I knew it would be thus—I thought e'en in that hour,
Another would its perfume steal, when I had reared the flower;
And yet I will not breathe a sigh—how can I dare repine?
The sorrow that *thy* mother feels, was suffered once by *mine*.

Will he in whose fond arms thou seek'st thine all of earthly bliss,
E'er feel a love, untiring, deep and free from self as this?
Ah, no! a husband's tenderness thy gentle heart may prove,
But never, never wilt thou meet again a mother's love.

My love for thee will ever be, fond as in years gone by,
Whilst to thy heart I shall be like a dream of memory.
Dearest, farewell! may angel hosts their vigils o'er thee keep—
How can I speak the word "Farewell," and yet, and yet not weep?

Miscellany.

Woman and Wedlock.

The longer a woman remains single, the more apprehensive she will be of entering into a state of wedlock. At seventeen or eighteen, a girl will plunge into it often without fear or wit; and at twenty she will begin to think; at twenty-four weigh and discriminate; at twenty-eight will be afraid of venturing; at thirty will turn about and look down the hill she ascended and sometimes repent that she attained the summit.

The above paragraph we have seen so often of late, and it seems to be so much a favorite with our brethren of the editorial CORPS, that—at the risk of subjecting ourself to the imputation of travelling out of our province—in the language of Hamlet to the ghost of his murdered father,—we "will speak to it." We confess our love and veneration for the character of woman—lovely and pure as she comes from the hands of her Creator—lovely and pure as she would remain but for the perfidity and treachery of man—causes our blood to boil with indignation whenever we see them made the objects of ridicule or traduction—those WEAPONS which the weak and the depraved use so often at the cost of truth and good manners, and only to gratify the malignant feelings of hearts incapable of enjoying the luxury of virtuous actions—those sure eminations from true nobility of nature. Why should a woman be held up as an object of derision?—because indulging in the promptings of feelings which are hallowed by the recollection of their every association, she should desire to change her condition in life, and become the honored mother of a family? Is there any thing monstrous in an aspiration so pure?—in a wish so cherished? We answer no—indignantly no. The Great Author of us all, has implanted in our hearts the desire of union—the good of society—the preservation of sound morals—the interests and happiness of the great family of man—require that this union should be consumnated, in order that those great moral restraints which are alike essential to the decencies and comforts of life—nay, the very BEING of man in his social relations,—should come in as barriers and safeguards against the pernicious effects of those unbridled passions which know no law, nor recognize any rule, that does not centre in their own crude and ill digested notions of self-gratification.

Why should it be a marvel, that the "longer a woman remains single, the more apprehensive she will be of entering into wedlock?" Does not her every day experience teach—does it not enjoin upon her, with a force of bitter reality, that however consonant it would be to her principles—however consistent with her feelings and wishes—to become the partner of the man of her love—still the chances of being deceived in the object of her choice, is so great—that all her powers of disinclination, of caution, and of circumspection, are aroused, and she becomes indeed, "APPREHENSIVE," lest in taking a husband to her bosom she will run the hazard of planting there a viper who will sting her to her vitals?—and well may she indulge such fears; for the world is replete with examples of monsters in human shape, who repay woman for her love—for love as pure as the icicle, and holy as the best affections of humanity can make it, with coldness and neglect—if not with positive perfidity and brutality.

On the other hand—is there any mystery in the fact, that a young and thoughtless girl of seventeen—just entering upon the world's pilgrimage—without experience—without tact—buoyant of hope—with a heart guileless and soft as "melting charity"—should be disposed to look upon the fair side of every thing which circumstances may throw in her way? Is there any mystery that such a creature, who in the simplicity of her soul—in the innocence of her nature—should be disposed to "plunge" into matrimony without fear or wit? She had perhaps, been brought up under the fostering care of parents who had lived as man and wife should live—but to promote each other's happiness. She had beheld matrimony in its most lovely form, and judging from the blissful scenes she had witnessed from her youth up, had rushed upon the conclusion, that if there be a paradise on earth, it is alone to be found in the connubial state. Is there any mystery in the fact that such an one should have formed too high an estimate of the character of him who was destined by his Creator to be the protector of woman?—that thus confiding, and deceived by the goodness of her own parents, into the belief that *man* is what he *ought to be*—and conscious of her own purity, she should make the fearful election, and instead of realizing those fond hopes, which her own unsuspecting nature had led her to form, she should find, when alas it is too late to look back, that her pathway is strewed with thorns? But, certainly, she should not be reproached with want of "fear"—for why should she "*fear*" to take *that step* which had rendered those who, thro' Providence, had given her being, so enviably happy? Nor should she be rebuked as being without "wit," because she had followed the injunctions of her nature, and obeyed the behests of *that book*, which should be as a law to us all. —*Farmer & Gardener.*

Stoves & Fire Frames.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to carry on the Stove, Hardware, Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron business at the stand formerly occupied by Richards & Norcross, opposite the Augusta Hotel, and keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Stoves;—among which are the Prophecy Cook Stoves, which are highly approved of by those who have used them, being well calculated for saving of fuel and labor; the Premium Cook Stove, of similar form and various sizes; Wilson's, James', Low's, and Gothic Cook Stoves. Fire Frames, of various sizes and patterns; superior Frames for Kitchens and Parlors; also *Grates*, Franklin Stoves, and Close Stoves suitable for Meeting Houses, School Houses, and Shops; Sheet Iron Stoves, Funnel, Sheet Iron, Zinc, and Copper, Cast Iron Pumps, Oven and Ash Mouths, Boiler Mouths with grates, together with a variety of house-keeping articles, such as Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, Britannia Ware, Lamps, Candle Sticks, Waiters, Knives and Forks, of all qualities; Spoons, Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Boilers, Sad Irons, Bellows, Brushes, and various other articles. He invites those who are in want of any of the above articles, to favor him with a call, where any of the above articles can be purchased as cheap as elsewhere. He intends hereafter to keep a full assortment of custom made Tin Ware, of the best of stock. House Gutters and Conductors, and every article called for will be furnished at short notice.

EDMUND D. NORCROSS.

Augusta, Sept. 23, 1836. 34tf.

Tri-Weekly Age.

The Publishers of the Age propose to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature. It will be printed on the half of a super-royal sheet in the usual form, and will contain about the same amount of *reading matter* as has been heretofore furnished by two numbers of the daily Age.

It will contain, in addition to reports of Legislative debates and proceedings, the news of the day, a synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of the debates as complete and perfect as any that have been published at Augusta. The price of the Tri-Weekly will be *One Dollar* for the Session. To those of our regular subscribers who do not discontinue the weekly paper during the Session, the Tri-Weekly will be charged at seventy-five cents. It will be published on such days as will accommodate our subscribers on the different mail routes.

Any person procuring six subscribers and forwarding the amount of their subscription shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

☞ All subscriptions from a distance must be paid in advance. The money can be remitted by the Representatives from the several towns at the meeting of the Legislature.

Augusta, November, 1836.

Greenleaf's Patent Cheese Press

This Press is a very simple, cheap and efficient contrivance. Its principal advantage is, that its power is progressive—being sufficiently light at first, and increasing as the curd, by becoming more compact, presents a greater resistance. In this respect it is believed to be superior to every other Press now inuse. It has been introduced into several of the States, and has everywhere received the approbation of judicious manufacturers of cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase exclusive rights for Counties or towns will please apply to the subscriber, who will give immediate and profitable employment to a number of active trustworthy agents

MOSES MERRILL,
Joint Proprietor and General Agent.

Andover, Maine, March 10, 1836. 6m7